

PATENT 3523/MAN Ser. No. 00/933,367 E/VED

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Sandra M. Sims APPLICANT:

09/933,366 SERIAL NO.:

GROUP ART UNIT:

FILED:

August 20, 2001

EXAMINER:

Cybille Celacroix

Muirhei

TITLE:

SOLUTION COMPOSITION OF A OXAZOLIDINONE ANTIBIOTIC

DRUG HAVING ENHANCED DRUG LOADING,

Assistant Commissioner for Patents U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Mail Stop AF U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

DECLARATION BY DR. WALTER MOROZOWICH, UNDER 37 CFR 1 132

Sir:

I, Dr. Walter Morozowich, declare that:

- I am not an inventor of the above-cited invention. However, I make this declaration in an 1. attempt to further the prosecution of the application.
- I received a B.S. degree in Pharmacy from Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA in 1955, 2. an M.S. in Pharmaceutical Chemistry from Ohio State University, Columbus, OH in 1956, and a Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Chemistry from Ohio State University Columbus, OH in 1959.
- I have many years of experience in the design of salts, prodrugs and analogs, SEC 3. formulations of poorly soluble drugs, bile acid mixed micelles, and nanopartidles. I have also focused on the prediction of physical, chemical, and biopharmaceutical properties of a variety of biologically active compounds. I began my career as a research scientist in Pharmaceutical Research at Upjohn Company in 1959. Upjohn Company eventually became Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, which later became Pharmacia Corporation, which

recently became Pfizer Inc. (hereinafter, collectively referred to as "Pfizer"). In 1984, I became a Senior Scientist V in Drug Discovery Research & Development at Pfizer. I am an author or co-author of at least 42 scientific publications and 9 review articles; I am an inventor or co-inventor on at least 43 United States patents; and I have given at least 52 external presentations at scientific meetings. The became a consultant to Pharmacia in 2000, a position I currently hold. A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached as Exhibit A.

- 4. I have reviewed a copy of the above-cited patent application, in the form of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20020068720 A1. I have also reviewed an Office Action from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, mailed March 29, 2002, and the two references cited therein, U.S. Patent Number 5,688,792 for an invention by Barbachyn et al. (hereinafter, "Barbachyn et al.") and U.S. Patent Number 5,646,294 for an invention by Bartroli et al. (hereinafter, "Bartroli et al."). I have also read a Declaration by Michael R. Barbachyn, Under 37 CFR 1.132 (hereinafter, the "Barbachyn Declaration") submitted in prosecution of the above-cited case, dated August 29, 2002. I understand the Office Action rejected all the claims pending in the present patent application (i.e., claims 1-30) under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barbachyn et al., 5,688,792 and in view of Bartroli et al., 5,646,294." (Office Action, p. 2, item 1).
- 5. The Office Action specifically indicated that, at the time the present invention was made, it would have been obvious to solubilize oxazolidinone antimicrobial antibotic drugs disclosed by Barbachyn et al. using a cyclodextrin disclosed by Bartroli et al. as being a solubilizing agent useful for solubilizing azole antifungals. I respectfully submit that the solubilization of oxazolidinones by cyclodextrins was not predictable at the time the invention was made, and in view of the two cited references, in view of evidence set forth in the Barbachyn Declaration, and in view of additional evidence presented below. The evidence presented below, furthermore, demonstrates that the solubilization of oxazolidinones by cyclodextrins is not only not predictable or expected, it is also unexpectedly high, something one would not anticipate based on lipophilicity or size considerations.

- 6. The Barbachyn Declaration made factual statements and presented evidence as to what was known at the time the invention was made, with regard to the physical structure of cyclodextrins, with their doughnut shape and their hydrophobic interior, and what was expected with regard to the physical characteristics and the hydrophobicities of the types of molecules that would be likely to be solubilized by such molecules. It was noted that the azole antifungal agents disclosed by Barroli et al., are considerably more hydrophobic than the oxazolidinones, such as linezolid as shown by their low log P values of about 0 to -2. As was noted in the Barbachyn Declaration, this and other differences between the two classes of compounds would lead one not to expect that the oxazolidinones, such as those disclosed by Barbachyn et al. to be solubilized by cyclodextrins, merely because Bartroli et al. states that the azole antifungal agents disclosed therein could be solubilized by at least some species of cyclodextrins. (Bartroli et al., Abstract, lines 1-2, and col. 14, lines 43-48.)
- Cyclodextrins, such as sulfobutyl-β-cyclodextrin (SBCD) and hydroxypropyl-β-7. cyclodextrin (HPCD) are known to be poor at solubilizing many drugs with low lipophilicities, (i.e., with a log P of 0 or lower) (Lostsson et al., "Effects of 2hydroxypropyl \beta-cyclodextrin on the aqueous solubility of drugs and transdermal delivery of 17\beta-estradiol," Acta Pharm. Nord. 1(4): 185-94 (1989); Loftsson et al., "Solubilization and stabilization of drugs through cyclodextrin complexation," Acta Pharm. Nord. 3(4): 215-17 (1991)). Oxaolidinones are known to fall into this last class of molecules with log P values ranging from about 0 to about -2. Table 1, below, shows that the oxagolidinones have low lipophilicities with their experimentally determined log P values ranging from about 0 to -2. The oxazolidinones listed in Table 1 are the ones cited in the SciFinder abstract of U.S. Patent Application 20020068720 A1. Furthermore, the experimental log P values of the oxazolidinones claimed in Pharmacia Patent Application 20020068720 A1 are very low and, based on the literature, they should be poor substrates for complexation and solubilization by sulfobutyl-β-cyclodextrin (SBCD) and hydroxypropyl-β-dyclodextrin (HPCD) (Loftsson, 1991, supra).
- 8. Table 2, below, shows the solubility of various drugs, including four of the oxazolidinones from Table 1 in a 500 mg/ml solution of either SBCD or HPCD. The compound "Oxazolidinone B" in Table 2 is linezolid. Linezolid is listed on Table 2 as having a log P

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of -0.92 and a solubility of 86 mg/ml in of HPCD (500 mg/ml) and of 59.9 mg/ml in SBCD (500 mg/ml). The solubility of linezolid in water is only 2.7 mg/ml. Note that the solubility of nitrofurantoin, with a log P value of -0.63, did not increase in the presence of HPCD as shown in the same Table. The fact that oxazolidinones are solubilized at all by cyclodextrins is surprising and unexpected, in view of the fact that the oxazolidinones have log P values of 0 to -2, and in view of the fact that nitrofurantoin, with a log P value in the same range, is not solubilized.

- 9. It is even more surprising and unexpected that oxazolidinones should be found to be extremely well solubilized compared to other compounds, even drug compounds with considerably higher log P values than oxazolidinones. The high degree of solubilization of oxazolidinones by cyclodextrins was illustrated in at least two examples of the present application. Example 1 of the application illustrates the solubilization of at least one oxazolidinone, linezolid, by varying amounts of SBCD. The results are shown in Table 1 of the application. Example 6 of the application illustrates the solubilization of three different oxazolidinones by varying amounts of HPCD. A plot of the results of the assay described in this last example is given in Figure 1 of the application.
- 10. The surprisingly high degree of solubilization of oxazolidinones by cyclodextrins is further illustrated in Table 2, below, where the solubility of four oxazolidinones is compared to that of a number of other drugs, including many drugs with considerably higher log P values than the oxazolidinones, such as retinal (log P of 6.54). Specifically, oxazolidinones A, B, C and D, from Table 1, below, were found to have solubilities ranging from 38 to 102 mg/ml in 500 mg/ml solutions of HPCD or SBCD; whereas, none of the other compounds listed in Table 2 had solubilities any higher than even the least soluble oxazolidinone listed therein.

Pl. Chemical structure and log P appear to be poorer predictors than expected of the degree to which other drugs can be solubilized by cyclodextrins, as well. The highest solubility of a non-oxazolidinone compound listed in Table 2, below, is that given for the steroid testosterone (38 mg/ml) in 500 mg/ml HPCD. Testosterone has a log P of 3.47. A related compound listed in Table 2, D(-)-norgesterol, has a similar log P (3.92). However, the

solubility of D(-)-norgesterol in the same cyclodextrin, HPCD, is surprisingly low, only 4.9 mg/ml.

- 12. Theoretical considerations of the factors responsible for association with the cyclodextrin cavity indicate that interaction of the hydrophobic moieties of drugs, especially phenyl moieties, with the hydrophobic interior of the cyclodextrin cavity is generally responsible for strong complexation (Connors, Kenneth A., "The Stability of Cyclodextrin Complexes in Solution", Chem. Revs. 97:1325-1357 (1997).). The orally active azole derivatives of Bartroli et al. each include at least one pendant phenyl moiety. (See, for example, the structure of Formulas I and I' in the Abstract, or in Examples 3 and 53 of Bartroli et al.) The oxazolidinones, however, do not have pendant aromatic groups or other similarly hydrophobic moieties; and, thus, the solubilization of oxazolidinones by cyclodextrins, particularly the high degree of such solubilization found in the formulations of the present invention, is surprising and unexpected.
- 13. In summary, for reasons given above, it is surprising that poorly lipophilic compounds, such as the oxazolidinone antibiotic drug in the formulations of the present invention were found to be solubilized at all by cyclodextrins, much less solubilized to the high degree illustrated in Table 2, below, and in Examples 1 and 6 of the present application.
- 14. For any or all of the reasons set forth herein above, therefore, I submit that it would not have been expected, neither at the time the present invention was made nor even now that one could produce a solution of an oxazolidinone antimicrobial drug, such as is disclosed by Barbachyn et al. and a pharmaceutically acceptable cyclodextrin compound wherein the oxazolidinone is present at a concentration above its practical limit of solubility. Specifically, it would not have been expected that cyclodextrin compounds found to be useful in solubilizing the highly lipophilic and poorly water soluble specific azole antifungal compounds, such as those described by Bartroli et al., could also be used to solubilize the oxazolidinones in view of their low lipophilicities.
- 15. I declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made

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are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of an application or any patent issuing thereon.

Wolten Muresourch April 30, 2003

Walter Morozowich

Date

Table 1. Structure and Log P of the Oxazolidinones in the SciFinder Abstract of U	S Pate	nt
Application 20020068720 A1		

Comp . No.	Reg. No.	S	tructure and Name	Log P ^a
1	165800-03-3 (Compound 2, in Fig. 1 in US 20020068720 A1, Linezolid, PNU-100766,)		CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[(5\$)-3-[3-flacto-4-(4-morpholinyl)-phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]-Names: Linezolid; PNU 100766; U 100766; Zyvox	
2	383199-88-0 (Compound 3, in Fig. 1 in US 20020068720 A1)		CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[4-(1,1]-dioxido-4-thiomorpholinyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl]-2-0x0-5-oxazolidinyl[methyl]- (9Cl)	-1.61
3	Compound I in Figure I in US 20020068720 A1) Reg. Number is not in the patent	110-CH2 2-N NH	Seaschill and the season of th	0.11
4	175592-48-0		CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(58)-2-0x0-3-[5-(3-pyridinyl)-2-thienyl]-5-0xa-zolidinyl]methyl]- (90)	0.04
5	194350-87-3	F-CH4-N-N-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[3-flucto-4-[4-(2-tluoroetliyt)-3-oxo-1-piperazinyl] phenyl]-2-oxo-5-uxazolidinyl[methyl]- (9CI)	-1.46
6	225644-82-6	~ <u>~</u> ~~	Spirither in a said of the contract of the said of the	-2.05
7	216869-09-9, (PNU-177780)	7 1 1 85	Set in the lines Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[4-(1-exide-4-thiomorpholinyt)-3,5-difluorophenyt]-2-exe-5-exazolidinyt[methyt]-(9Ct)	-1.38
8	PNU-141659		Shell fluit for Herbert CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[4-(1, -dioxido-4-thiocyclohexyl)-3-fluorophenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]-(9Cl)	-0.62
	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

a. Log P values are taken from SciFinder for compounds 1,2,4-7. The log P values of compound 3 and compound 8 are taken from the ChemLink Database.

Table 2. Tabulation of the Lipophilicities and the Reported Solubilities of the Oxazolidinones and Other

	m of the Lipophilicities 1-β-Cyc <u>lodextrin (SBC</u>							
		SBCD	Drug			Drug Sol	. In Cyclode n mg/ml	extrin
Compound	Structure	or HPCD	Sol. In V	~	Lipo- philicity ^a	Conc. of	1 1	
Compound	Structure		mg/ml	Ref.	Log P at pH 7	CD (mg/ml)	(mg/ml)	Ref
Acyclovir	MIN O-CH ₂ Ch ₂ -OH	HPCD	1.7	d	-1.76	500	3.9	d
Sulpride		HPCD	0.21	b	-1.49	500	10.0	b
Dicoumarol		HPCD	0.15	Ь	-1.14	500	1.3	b
Furosemide	~p-121, ~	HPCD	0.07	b	-0.80	500	1.7	b
Nitrofurantoin	C. LAND NAME OF THE PART OF TH	HPCD	0.2	d	-0.63	500	0.2	d
۴.	? • · · · · ·		1	Note- No	increase in	solubility		
Oxazolidinone A, Reg, No.383199- 88-0, Compound 3, Table 1		TIPCD	0.40	С	-1.61	500	\$1.6	С
Oxazolidinone B, Linezolid, PNU- 100766, Compound 2, Table 1		SBCD and HPCD	2.7	С	-0.92	500, SBCD		С
Oxazolidinone C,	HO-CH, Ê-1,	HPCD	10	С	0.11	500	102	С
R g.No.383199- 88-0, Compound I, Table 1	<i>,</i> — ~ · ·	Note -	Very high so	lubility f	or the oxazol	idinones		
Oxazolidinone D, PNU-141659, Compound 8, Table 1	in the second	SBCD and HPCD	0.4	g	- 0.62	500, HPC		g
Theophylline		HPCD	8.3	Ь	0.04	500	11.0	b
Oxazepam.	G C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	HPCD	0.03	b	2.31	500	4.2	b

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Diphenylhydantoin	HPCD	0.03	Ъ	2.49	500	9.3	Ь	

Compound	Sturcture	CD	H ₂ 0 Sol.	Ref.	Log P	CD Cone.	Drug Sol in CD (mg/ml)	Ref.
Estriol		HPCD	0.003	b	2.94	500	41	b
Testosterone		HPCD	0,026	þ	3.47	400	38	Ь
D(-)-Norgestrol		HPCD	0.002	d	3.92	500	4.9	d
Progesterone		HPCD	0.015	þ	4.04	400	34	ь
Estradiol	DH CH	HPCD	0.004	d	4.13	500	28	d
Retinoic Acid, all Trans	المناسنة المناسنة	HPCD	~0.07	ь	4.62	400	0.8	b
Retinal	Firm	HPCD	~0.07	b	6.54	400	2.6	b

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Exhibit A, Page 1

CURRICULUM VITAE FOR WALTER MOROZOWICH, Ph. D.

EDUCATION

1959 Ph.D., Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH;

Thesis: Synthesis and Chelation of Sulfonylureas Related to Tollutamide

(Professor F.W. Bope, advisor)

1956 M.S., Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH;

Thesis: Synthesis of 8-Nitrotheophylline Salts (Professor F.W. Pope,

advisor)

1955 B.S., Pharmacy, Duquesne University, Pittsburg, PA

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

2000-present Pharmacia Corporation

Consultant

1998-2000 Pharmacia & Upjohn

Senior Scientist V in Pharm. Development, Experimental Formulations

1996-1998 Pharmacia & Upjohn

Senior Scientist V in Pharm. Development, Solid Forms

1993-1995 Pharmacia & Upjohn and The Upjohn Company

Senior Scientist V in Drug Discovery Research & Development

Specialty Products

1989-1993 The Upjohn Company

Senior Scientist V in Drug Discovery Research & Development

Pharmaceutics

1984-1989 The Upjohn Company

Senior Scientist V in Drug Discovery Research & Development

Drug Delivery Systems

1959-1984 The Upjohn Company

Pharmaceutical Research



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Outstanding Achievement Award, Duquesne University - 1995 Upjohn Achievement in Science and Medicine Award - 1990 W. E. Upjohn Award - 1971

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences American Chemical Society

CURRENT AREAS OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Prediction of physical-chemica;/biopharaceutical properties; design of salts, prodrugs and analogs; SEC formulations of poorly soluble drugs; bile acid mixed mixelles; and nanoparticles.

PATENTS

Inventor or co-inventor of at least 43 U.S. patents

PUBLICATIONS

Author or co-author of at least 42 scientific publications. Author or co-author of at least 9 review articles.

INVITED PRESENTATIONS, BOOKS, SYMPOSIA

Gave at least 12 invited oral scientific presentations Co-edited one book and assisted in the writing of a second book. Organized at least one scientific symposium

EXTERNAL ORAL & POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Gave at least 52 external oral and/or poster presentations at scientific meetings.

Table 1. Structure and Log P of the Oxazolidinones in the SciFinder Abstract of US Patent Application 20020068720 A1

Comp . No.	Reg. No.	s	structure and Name	Log P ^a
1	165800-03-3 (Compound 2, in Fig. 1 in US 20020068720 A1, Linezolid, PNU-100766,)	° N-{> N-	CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[3-fluoro-4-(4-morpholinyl)-phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]- (9Cl). Other Names: Linezolid; PNU 100766; U 100766; Zyvox	-0.92
2	383199-88-0 (Compound 3, in Fig. 1 in US 20020068720 A1)		CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[4-(1,1-dioxido-4-thiomorpholinyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]- (9CI)	-1.61
3	Compound 1 in Figure 1 in US 20020068720 A1) Reg. Number is not in the patent	HO-CH ₂ C-N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(rS)-3-[-fluoro-4-(4-(hydroxyacetyl)-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]- (9 CI)	0.11
4	175592-48-0	S N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-2-oxo-3-[5-(3-pyridinyl)-2-thienyl]-5-oxa -zolidinyl]methyl]- (9Cl)	0.04
5	194350-87-3	F-CH ₂ -N N F	CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[3-fluoro-4-[4-(2-fluoroethyl)-3-oxo-1-piperazinyl] phenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]- (9CI)	-1.46
6	225644-82-6	N NH	CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[3,4'-bipyridin]-6-yl-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl] methyl]-, monohydrochloride (9CI)	-2.05
7	216869-09-9, (PNU-177780)	**************************************	Not in the Patent. CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[4-(1-oxido-4-thiomorpholinyl)-3,5-difluorophenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]- (9CI)	-1.38
8	PNU-141659	O'TO NAT	Not in the Patent. CA Index Name: Acetamide, N-[[(5S)-3-[4-(1,1-dioxido-4-thiocyclohexyl)-3-fluorophenyl]-2-oxo-5-oxazolidinyl]methyl]-(9CI)	-0.62

a. Log P values are taken from SciFinder for compounds 1,2,4-7. The log P values of compound 3 and compound 8 are taken from the ChemLink Database.

Table 2. Tabulation of the Lipophilicities and the Reported Solubilities of the Oxazolidinones and Other Drugs in Sulfobutyl-β-Cyclodextrin (SBCD) and Hydroxypropyl-β-Cyclodextrin (HPCD)

Drug Sol. In Cyclodextrin

Drugs in Sulfobuty	/I-β-Cyclodextrin (SBC	D) and I	lydroxypr	opyl-B-	Cyclodexti				
						Drug Sol.	In Cyclode	extrin	
		CDCD	Drug			in mg/ml			
		SBCD			Lipo-		Drug		
•		or HPCD	Sol. In V	Vater	philicity	Conc. of	Sol. In		
Compound	Structure	шсь	mg/ml	Ref.	Log P	CD	CD		
					at pH 7	(mg/ml)	(mg/ml)	Ref	
Acyclovir	NH N O-CH ₂ CH ₂ -OH	HPCD	1.7	d	-1.76	500	3.9	d	
Sulpride	c=1-m;	HPCD	0.21	b	-1.49	500	10.0	b	
Dicoumarol	CII 2	HPCD	0.15	b	-1.14	500	1.3	b	
Furosemide		HPCD	0.07	b	-0.80	500	1.7	b	
Nitrofurantoin	O NON NON	HPCD	0.2	d	-0.63	500	0.2	d	
	W. Co.			Note- No	increase in	solubility			
Oxazolidinone A,	ه ا	HPCD	0.40	С	-1.61	500	51.6	С	
Reg,No.383199-		:					/		
88-0, Compound 3, Table 1	NH NH								
Oxazolidinone B,		SBCD and	2.7	С	-0.92	500, SBCD	59.9	С	
Linezolid, PNU- 100766, Compound 2, Table 1	NH NH	HPCD				500, HPCD	86	-	
Oxazolidinone C,	HO-CH ₂ C-N N-N N	HPCD	10	С	0.11	500	102	С	
Reg.No.383199-	, C > C NH	Note -	Very high so	lubility f	or the oxazol	idinones			
88-0,			• •		<u> </u>		\ /		
Oxazolidinone D,	مُنْ	SBCD	0.4		- 0.62	500, HPCD	\ <u>\</u>		
PNU-141659,		and	U.4	g	- 0.02		180	g	
Compound 8, Table 1		HPCD				500, SBCD	51		
Theophylline	NH.	HPCD	8.3	b	0.04	500	11.0	b	
Oxazepam.	NH OH	HPCD	0.03	b	2.31	500	4.2	b	
				•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	

Diphenylhydantoin		HPCD	0.03	ь	2.49	500	9.3	b
	NH O							:

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Table 2	Continued.	
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· Compound	Sturcture	CD	H ₂ 0 Sol. (mg/ml)	Ref.	Log P	CD Conc. (mg/ml)	Drug Sol in CD (mg/ml)	Ref.
Estriol	HO H H	HPCD	0.003	ь	2.94	500	41	b
Testosterone	01	HPCD	0,026	b	3.47	400	38	b
D(-)-Norgestrol		HPCD	0.002	d	3.92	500	4.9	d
Progesterone		HPCD	0.015	b	4.04	400	34	b
Estradiol	Ho H	HPCD	0.004	d	4.13	500	28	d
Retinoic Acid, all Trans	Juliulium	HPCD	~0.07	b	4.62	400	0.8	b
Retinal	J. Y.	HPCD	~0.07	b	6.54	400	2.6	b

- a. The log P values at pH 7 are taken from the ACD/pKa Database, http://www.acdlabs.com/pro-ducts/phys_chem_lab/pka/exp.html. This is provided in the SciFinder (ACS) literature database.
- b. J.Pitha, J.Milecki, H.Hales, L.Pannell, K.Uekama, "Hydroxypropyl-β-Cyclodextrin: Preparation and characterization and effect on solubility of drugs", Intern. J.Pharm., 29, 73-82 (1986).
- c. Data from Pharmacia Inc., Kalamazoo, MI., R.J.Dalga, M.J.Hageman, G.E.Amidon, "Solubility Enhancement of PNU-141659 via Cyclodextrin Inclusion Complexation Techniques", Pharmacia Study Report a0041022, 17 May 1999.
- d. T.Loftsson, N.Bodor, "Effect of 2-Hydroxypropyl-β-Cyclodextrin on the aqueous solubility of drugs and transdermal delivery of 17β-Estradiol", Acta Pharm.Nord., 1(4), 185-194 (1989).